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The old Soldier revisiting the scene of his early Struggles.*

BY MELZER GARDNER.

A weary way! yet once again
My foot-print marks this holy soil;
This—this, the consecrated plain,
Where patriot hands by painful toil
Did Freedom's earliest altar rear;—
'Twas here our untaught army stood,
With lip compressed and brow severe,
When Freedom's sun uprose in blood!

The hand of time hath marked my brow,
And I have felt the icy chill
Of age upon my heart; but now
My pulses leap with wilder thrill!
Now I can feel as then I felt,
And all I saw again can see;
And kneeling here as then I knelt,
Am all that then I prayed to be!

Strange visions come, on rushing wing,
To bear me to the battle back,
And I can see the war-horse spring
Forward again, as when his track
Was marked with blood;—and though my ear
No sound can catch that speaks of strife,
My scattered comrades, gathered here,
Seem round and near me as in life.

'Twas like a glorious vision, seen
Through the dim vistas of a dream,
And though our hope of freedom then,
Came like the ignus-fatuus gleam;
Now through the clouds of war it shone
Like a bright star-beam seen afar,
Then—closed the cloud—the vision gone—
Defeat and death had hid the star.

The cloud hath passed—the glorious sun
Of Freedom, lights our pleasant homes!
To say the work was nobly done,
The pealing shout of triumph comes
Down from our mountain's craggy sides—
Up from each green and quiet vale!
O long as ocean rolls its tides
May freemen's tongues repeat the tale!

Lead forth your children to the field—
Tell them where flowed the patriot's blood—
Show where the hostile squadrons wheeled—
Where Freedom's little phalanx stood!
Bid them with bright perennial flowers,
To deck the martyred patriot's grave;
And let our monumental towers
First greet the eye from o'er the wave.

Tell them, our bright example, caught
By countless thousands o'er the main,
The tyrant's vassal there hath taught
In bitterness to know his chain:—
And that the day is hastening on,
When Freedom's flag here first unfurled,
Shall wave above earth's fallen thrones,
And its bright stars shall light the world!

Tell them what earnest prayers were said,
For father, mother, lover cherished,
Tell them what bitter tears were shed
Upon the graves of those who perished;
That all in vain those anxious fears,
If they forget the work we wrought,—
That all in vain those bitter tears,
If they keep not the prize thus bought.

Bid poesy with words of fire,
The painter's art, the sculptor's stone,
And music's life inspiring lyre,
Tell how the glorious prize was won!
And when upon the cheerful hearth
The wonted faces all have come,
Tell them the proudest man on earth—
A patriot! strikes all titles dumb!

Thus shall each youthful heart be made
A shrine of Freedom, and the flame
Here first upon the altar laid,
Be nourished by the patriot's fame,
Thus nourished, every cottage home,
And every freeman's heart, shall be
A temple where the oppressed may come
To light the torch of Liberty!

Hartford, Conn., July, 1838.

* "Ay," said the old veteran, "I *was* in the revolutionary war. I have come to this town to spend the last Fourth of July that I ever expect to see. I have come to spend it on the hallowed spot where, when I was of your age, I fought for my country. I have come to take a last farewell of Bunker Hill."

"You walk as if you was very tired, my old friend."

"I am tired, I have walked three or four miles this morning, and am very weary."—[Boston Morning Post, July 4, 1838.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Democracy of Massachusetts have entered upon the present campaign with an unusual degree of spirit and enthusiasm. Their convention, at Worcester, was the largest ever held in the State—and its proceedings were marked by extraordinary ability. The Address, from the pen of GAYTON P. OSGOOD, late Member of Congress from Essex District, is a most argumentative and convincing document—and contains such a full and complete vindication of the measures of the administration, that we are induced to lay it before our readers at full length, believing that we cannot furnish them with more agreeable or useful matter.—Eastern Argus.

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:

We congratulate you upon the auspicious circumstances under which we are called to address you. The returning prosperity of the country brings with it the assurance of a corresponding triumph of democratic principles. Whatever hopes of success may have been entertained by our opponents, they are doomed to disappointment. All the political changes that can be effected by an appeal to the interests, the fears and the passions of men laboring under misfortune are now fully accomplished. The storm is blown over. The elements of commercial enterprise and activity which have been maddened into discord by the tempest, are subsiding into repose. All apprehension and alarm are disappearing with the causes that produced them. No noon-day procession now attests the anticipated triumph of distress. No midnight revel celebrates the orgies of approaching ruin. The terrors of the specie circular are vanished. The evils of a depreciated currency are forgotten. And the Sub-Treasury itself, now in full operation, is found to oppose no obstacle to the flood of prosperity flowing in upon the country.

Let us take advantage of the occasion to inquire into the causes of our late embarrassments—to review the measures recommended and adopted by the administration to relieve them, and cast a glance into the future, to discern as far as we are able, the consequences that will result from the avowed policy of the government. The clamors of faction are dying away, and the still small voice of reason will be heard. We have bowed almost in silence to the tempest. It is now our turn to speak.

The removal of the public deposites from the late bank of the United States, was the signal for one of the bitterest political contests, that has ever been waged in this country. Not that that measure was in itself so obnoxious, as to have drawn down upon the administration all the denunciations of which it was made the occasion. For if the removal had been accompanied by a declaration that the deposites would in due course of time be transferred to the keeping of a new national bank, many patriotic declamations on the violation of the Constitution and of chartered rights would have been lost to the country; and Mr Biddle and his bank have sunk together into oblivion. But when it was discovered that the removal was a blow aimed not merely against the existing national bank, but against the establishment of any similar institution, war to the knife was proclaimed against the administration. The friends of Mr Biddle took advantage of the crisis to endeavor to extort from the country a re-charter of his bank. Many, who were neither friendly to him nor to his institution, but who sincerely believed that the country could not prosper without some institution of the sort, despairing of the accomplishment of their object in any other way, now enlisted under his banner. Whilst the desperate politicians of the party caring neither for Biddle's bank nor any other bank farther than it could be made the instrument of their own aggrandisement, were ready to seize upon any ground of opposition that promised them a return to power.

No sooner, then, were the deposites removed than the country was filled with prophecies of unpending ruin. Already, it was said, the symptoms of a commercial death were upon us—that confidence was gone, credit undermined business everywhere at a stand, prices rapidly falling, and that soon the revenues would be cut off and the Treasury be bankrupt. It was even gravely proposed in Congress to reduce the salaries of all the officers of the government on the ground that the amount of the circulating medium of the country would be seriously diminished by the measures of the administration.

Whatever may have been the motives for raising these alarms, the inevitable consequences too fatally followed. When the public were taught to believe that prices were declining, and that the value of all property was about to be reduced from a deficiency in the circulating medium, it was natural that they should look about them, for means to supply this deficiency.

The multiplication of banks was the most obvious remedy; and accordingly they sprang into existence in every part of the country.—Many friends of the administration deceived by this false alarm, and mistaking the effects of a sudden panic for a permanent reduction in the amount of the currency, were willing to lend their aid to any measures that promised to relieve the country from evils, which they feared had been brought upon it by their own policy. Our opponents, partly the dupes of their artifices and still more, urged on by an insatiable thirst of gain, everywhere incorporated new banks to fill the imaginary vacum, to be created by the withdrawal of the capital of the national bank, while Mr Biddle himself, like the king of the winds, sat in his marble palace, now blowing up and now contracting his bubble currency, as might best add to their terror and confusion.

Here was the beginning of all our subsequent difficulties. The extraordinary expansions of the United States Bank made with a view to political influence, had previously given an unarmed stimulous to business throughout the country. The panic excited on the removal of the Deposites, hastened and aggravated the commercial revulsion, that would have inevitably followed this expansion, even if the removal had never taken place. In the midst of the distress, an alarm was raised that the currency was about to be diminished by the measures of the administration. This alarm, seconded by the real contractions of the bank, and by the bold declaration that it must go on contracting at the rate of two millions a month, till the expiration of the charter led to the establishment of new banks, and the extension of bank issues under the idea of supplying a deficiency in the amount of the currency; and then followed those scenes of over-banking and over-trading, which ended in the prostration of the monetary institutions of the country.

The accumulation of a large surplus revenue soon added its influence to causes already in operation to bring about a suspension of specie payments. This accumulation had long been foreseen by the sagacious eye of General Jackson, who called upon Congress to reduce the revenues to the wants of the govenment. It was not to be supposed that the banks in which the revenue was deposited, would let it lie idle in their vaults. But they had undoubtedly loaned much of it on insufficient security, and to those who could not command the means of payment at the maturity of their notes. The whole country demanded some legislation respecting it, by Congress. Some declared that it was unsafe in the banks—others, cried out, that it was all locked up in their vaults, and that it must be made the basis of discounts and be loaned out to relieve the pecuniary wants of the country. At any rate it was a good opportunity to strike a blow at the desposite banks, and our opponents did not neglect it. They, who saw the ruin of the country in the removal of only six millions of dollars from the United States Bank, could now see nothing but unmingled good in the sudden removal of nearly forty millions from the state banks.

In the meantime the rage for speculation was increasing; and had reached a degree of insanity to be equalled only by the South Sea bubble, or the dreams of an El Dorado, where

The molten Silver
Runs out like cream on cakes of Gold:
And Rubies
Do grow like Strawberries. *

The public domain attracted the attention of speculators, and its rich acres were rapidly passing into their hands in exchange for bank notes. It was on operation injurious alike to the National Treasury, to the interests of the states in which the lands are situated to the banks themselves, who were thus enlarging their circulation beyond the means of its redemption, and finally, to the morals of the community. The President saw all these evils, and determined to exercise his constitutional power to remedy them. The result was the Specie Circular.—But, though this measure had a tendency to stop speculation, it could not save the banks themselves from the consequences of their imprudence and mismanagement. The crisis was now approaching. The distribution act was producing all the evils that were predicted from its passage. No prudencea nd sagacity in its execution could avert its inevitable consequences, the embarrasment of the banks, and the pressure upon their debtors. Other circumstances conspired to increase the difficulties. The fire at New York, had annihilated millions of commercial capital. The great staple of the South was falling in value in Europe, and Exchanges were setting against us. The payment of cash duties increased the demand for money, and finally, a run upon one of the deposite banks gave the alarm. In a moment the whole superstructure of our paper money system crumbled to its foundation.

But whatever events immediate or remote may have caused the catastrophe, its origin must be sought in the unsoundness of the system itself. Bank paper was, in the first place, nothing more than a certificate of so much gold or silver deposited in the vaults of the bank.—The money was always ready to answer to the paper. Such were all the old banks in Europe previous to the eighteenth century. After the revolution in England of 1688 a new order of things arose. The expensive wars following upon that event involved the nation in debt, and led to the establishment of a bank, upon the credit of the government. The nature of bank paper now underwent a total change. Instead of being simply the evidence of so much specie deposited in the bank, it was converted into a promise of the bank to pay the sum expressed in specie. It was then no longer money or the representative of money, but merely a bank promise. The individual who gets a loan at a bank exchanges his own promise for the promissory notes of the bank. Both promise to pay in specie; perhaps neither of them has it.—The foundation of the whole banking system, then, is based upon commercial credit. The solvency of a bank depends upon the solvency of its customers. Instead of representing money, bank notes represent, so far as the they represent anything, the property, the goods merchandise, and estate of the bank's debtor. But they are also used as a circulating medium. And here lies the difficulty. So far as they are merely representations of property they might be safely multiplied to any amount not exceeding its actual value. Considered as a part of the currency, the question is wholly different.—The very fact that they represent property leads to their over-issues as currency. For while the bank is thus made secure against ultimate loss, the temptation to over-issue, arising from the profit on the circulation, is too strong to be resisted. We have just enumerated some of the circumstances that led to the late over issue.—Let us now look to the measures recommended by the adminisrration after the explosion.

Two courses were open to its choice—either to recommend the establishment of a National Bank, or the separation of the govenment from all banks. We leave out of view the state bank system, as *that* has now few friends to require notice. The recommedation of a National Bank, as a regulator of the currency, must have been founded on the supposition, that there is something either in the nature and constitution of such a bank itself, or in its management, to remedy the evils of the present banking system. But as it never proposed to establish such a bank upon any other basis than that of the present banking system, it would be difficult to discover anything in its constitution to remedy the evils which would be inherent in itself. It would be a bank of discount; and, therefore, like all other banks, be founded on commercial credit. It would then, like them, be subject to commercial fluctuations, and panics; and, like them, be constantly tempted to over issues. Is the remedy to be found, then, in the management of such a bank? Let the twenty two years suspension of the Bank of England answer that question. Let the country banks broken by hundreds under her regulation answer it. Or, if the opinions of enlightened men are preferred to facts, we have them on the authority of a journal which cannot be accused of hostility to a paper currency. "Mr Tooke, Mr. Mushet, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Joplin, and many other writers of great authority, have, as we think, *demonstrated* that in each of the occurrences of sudden fluctuation in the value of the circulating medium, which within the last forty years, have destroyed so much capital, and caused the ruin of so many innocent individuals in 1793, 1811, 1815, 1818, 1824—5, the mischief originated in the misconduct or imprudence, of the Bank of England."—*London Quarterly Review, vol. 47, p. 418.*

Nor does the history of the late Bank of the United States afford any grounds for the supposition that a National Bank will be always managed with ability. It was notoriously on the verge of bankruptcy during the first year of its existence. In 1826 the whole country was on the brink of ruin, according to the confession of its President, who, by the way, has fully failed to discern the signs of the times in the late crisis, or has willfully misstated them.

Of three presidents of that bank, one has been incompetant, one devoted merely to the interests of the stockholders, and only one (Mr. Cheves) who has felt his responsibility to the public as the manager of a great national institution.

Nor would the establishment of a National Bank have hastened the resumption of specie payments. The re-charter of the old bank could not have had that effect—for it was itself involved in the general catastrophe and was among the last to resume. The chartering of a new bank could not have hastened the resumption as that was effected almost as soon as a new bank could have been put in operation.

The Independent Treasury, then, was recommended. It is a plan so simple in its details, so republican in its nature, and so practicable in all its operations, that judging from the character of the measure itself, no opposition to it could have been justly apprehended. If it does not propose a direct control over the state institution, it deprives them of a powerful stimulant to over action. But this is the very ground of objection to it. All the false alarms of the increase of executive patronage and of the expenses of the Government, charged upon this measure, all the miserable slang about one currence for the government and another for the people, are merely expedients to conceal the real ground of attack. The banks want the public deposites as a basis for discounts. It is this that has banded them together in a crusade against the Government. It is this, that has filled the land with these imaginary terrors; and has discovered in this safe and republican mode of keeping the revenues, nothing but the chains of the despot and the frauds of the defaulter.

But the devising a safe mode of keeping the public revenues was only a part of the duty devolved on the government in its emergency. The country was in distress and called upon the administration for relief. There was a want of a sound circulating medium to be received into and paid out of the public Treasury, and that want was to be supplied. We need not say with what alacrity the administration yielded to the request of a portion of the public debtors, pressed down at once by the exigencies of the times and the disasters of a great conflagration to postpone the payment of their bonds; when the Treasury itself was in want of available funds; and was daily denounced as bankrupt. Nor need we stop to defend the constitutionality or the policy of issuing Treasury Notes—relieving at the same time the embarrassments of the government and supplying the community with a medium of payment. These measures were the result of common benevolence and foresight—which not to have adopted, would have implied insensibility and weakness; but which being adopted, give no claims to superior wisdom—we will not stop even to animadvert upon the course of our opponents in relation to this last named measure. Let the conduct of the two parties on this occasion go down in history; and impartial posterity judge between them.

But there is one measure of the administration in this trying crisis that we cannot pass over in silence. We allude to the determination early expressed and resolutely maintained, not to receive a depreciated currency in payment of the public dues. This is the secret of the speedy resumption and of our returning prosperity. It required indeed much firmness to adhere to it. Threats of resistance and rebellion were uttered by those who would now perhaps blush to be reminded of them. But the law was plain, and the expediency of enforcing it, obvious. The administration could not have abandoned it without a violation of duty. Let us suppose for a moment, however, that these threats had prevailed—that the doors of the Treasury had been opened to this flood of dishonored paper. Where now would have been the hopes, much more the reality, of resumption and returning prosperity! Is there an individual of all those who threatened to force the paper upon the government who now wishes that his remonstrances had been complied with? No, fellow citizens, these severe reverses of fortuned, are not unattended with many profitable lessons. They rebuke, the insolence of prosperity, and teach the wise not to be over-confident in their wisdom. Who now will say that specie payments cannot be restored without the aid of a National Bank? Who, hereafter, will threaten resistance and rebellion for being legally compelled to pay a ten per cent, postage in specie.

But these difficulties are passed away and we are in the midst of prosperity. Let us not forget in this season of exultation "the Pilot that weathered the storm." It was his fortune to enter upon the duties of his office at a period when the tempest that had long been gathering in the horizon was just ready to burst upon our heads. With what fortitude he has borne himself under it; with what cheerfulness he has endured the unparalleled abuse poured out upon him, you need not be reminded. His eulogy is, however, of a loftier character. He has tasted the sweets of power and has been unseduced by its blandishments. He has put to hazard, his interest, his interest, his popularity, his reputation, itself, in adhering to the path of duty. He this day has his reward. He lives in the affections of a free people. He has secured to himself that immortality as a statesman which, from henceforth, the defence of popular rights can alone bestow. In after times when the history of our republic shall become the text book of freemen, and the example of its founders shall be held up to the imitation of an admiring posterity—one of the brightest pages in its annals will be inscribed with the name of VAN BUREN. The consequences of the present struggle will not be confined to the finances and economy of the country. It is, in a moral political point of view that the project of keeping and disbursing the public money without the agency of a National Bank, is most deserving of attention. Whilst it is incumbent on the government to watch over the interests and encourage the industry of its citizens, it is no part of its duty to concern itself with the management of their private affair. Under the protection of wise and equal laws, the resources of the country will be developed with a rapidity that will satisfy the expectations of the most enthusiastic patriot.—But it is mistaken in policy, as well as false in doctrine, to suppose it the duty of government to open a broker's office for the sale of exchange, for the purchase of protested, or non protested drafts. Such is not the genius of our government. It has a higher occupation and a nobler destiny. A sovereign over sovereigns, the nature of its duties corresponds to its elevated character. It sends forth its navies to protect our rights on the ocean. It embattles its legions for the defence of our frontiers. Its ministers represent the degnity of the nation abroad. Its courts preserve harmony and administer justice between the different parts of the nation at home. It protects the property of the whole community, by establishing an uniform standard of value by which all contracts are to be measured, and to which every citizen may appeal. But it should not descend from its lofty position, to higgle for gain in the market—to conduct the business of individuals, or establish a great monied corparation to transfer their funds.

The Independent Treasury, then, is calculated to restore the government to its constitutional purity and dignity. It desolves its unnatural and impolitic connection with the private

pursuits of the citizens; and confines it to the performance of its legitimate duties. By renouncing all connection with banks, the republic proclaims to the world, that she intends to preserve the principles of her constitution inviolate. The last hope of mankind,—she postpones every other consideration to the fulfilment of their expectations. The apostle and interpreter of freedom, she has taken its vows at the altar, and devotes herself forever to its service.

Let us then separate the business from the politics of the country. It is a connection injurious to both. When the public revenues are made the basis of bank discounts, the unavoidable fluctuations, in commerce will be aggravated. The increase of the revenue leads to the enlarging the discounts. These in their turn are the causes of more extended business; which again raises the amount of the revenue. Thus the affairs of the country are carried round in a vicious circle—each succeeding step giving an impulse to the one that follows; till the explosion comes and throws every thing into confusion.

This is bad enough. But there is something still worse. While this connection is suffered to continue, every measure of the administration touching the disposition, or the amount of the revenue, becomes the cause of strong political excitement. Is the place of deposite changed from one bank to another, panics and revulsions are the immediate consequences. Is it proposed to cut down the revenues to the wants of the government, the country is filled with cries of ruin by those who are reaping advantage from their use. Politics and business are thus made to act and re-act upon each other. The politician takes advantage of the excitement to put down the administration, and the merchant calls in the aid of the politician to increase the alarm. Thus between them both the ruin so confidently predicted is almost accomplished.

The late history of our country is full of instruction on this point. While Europe has been shaking off the trammels of her old despotism and appealing to us for justification and encouragement, our influence has been paralyzed and the lustre of our great name dimmed by an inglorious contest with an institution of our own creation, for the management of our own revenue. What must be thought of American institutions abroad, when a powerful party, heated to madness by their zeal for the bank, denounce our country as the worst governed on the face of the earth, and compare our rulers, elected by the suffrages of the American people, to Tiberius, Caligula and Nero? But the violence of the bank partizans does not stop in simple denunciation. Does France withhold from us the satisfaction she acknowleges to be due? Her conduct finds apologists among the friends of the bank. Does Mexico plunder and confiscate the property of our citizens, and when asked for reparation, add insult to injury, her cause is espoused and her insults explained away by the presses of the bank. Do the Indians lay waste our frontiers, and murder the inhabitants with all the aggravated horrors of savage barbarity? The same bank party dissolves into tears, in sympathy for their red brethren, driven out from the land of their fathers, and no longer suffered to murder the whites with impunity. How far are such patriots from "going over to the enemy?"—One of the most popular objections against the separation of the government from banks, is undoubtedly the charge of novelty. It is denounced, as an experiment, and *that* with many is sufficient to condem it. But are our institutions suceptible of no improvement? Are they destined to remain forever stationary amid all the changes of time and circumstances? Or, rather must they not be moulded to suit the exigencies of every suceeding age, and the shifting condition of society. Is it not their boast that they open the way to the adoption of every necessary and beneficial change without the horrors of a revolution? Shall a people whose whole existance as a nation, has been an experiment, whose ancestors left the old world because they were disgusted with its antiquated formulas, and came to establish a new religion—a new policy—and a new state of society on the shores of a new world, shall such a people after the lapse of hardly more than two centuries, before their institutions are hardened into consistency by time, or their manners and modes of life have become assimilated into a uniform national character, begin to denounce experiments, to set limits to improvement—become the slaves of precedents and be bound down by the fetters of prescription. There is more truth to break forth from God's word, said the devout Robinson when he gave his blessing to the pilgrim fathers, as they were setting out for these shores. Those who would limit the progress of religion by the doctrines of the reformation, are not more in error than those who would set up the lights of the present age as a standard of political illumination for all coming time. As there are stars, which the astronomers tell us of, whose light has been travelling on for ages, and has not yet reached us, so we believe there are great truths in the moral and political firmament yet to be discovered. We cannot denounce all attempts at improvement as experiments.

We will not stand before the great ocean of truth and presumptuously command its roaring waters to flow up no farther. We know that our country and her institutions must be either advancing to a higher degree of perfection in moral and political excellence, or be falling back into the depths of ignorance and vice.—Our motto is, Advance. We wish to preserve our institutions in the only way they can be preserved, by improving them—by adapting them to all the wants of the community as they arise—by making them as truly the interpreters of public sentiment in all after time as they have heretofore been. "He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator." This, we hold to be true conservatism. Not that which denounces all reform as innovation, and clings to every thing old because it is established, but that which, seeing the changes required by time, is not afraid to propose them—which removes what is decaying, supplies what is deficient, remodels what is become antiquated, alters where alteration is expedient, and is continually adding to the beauty, strength, and, consequently, to the durability of the fabric.

Let us see how far these remarks are applicable to the existing condition of the country. At the time of the establishment of the first National Bank, we had but lately emerged from the war of independence, our resources crippled, our commerce almost annihilated and trade driven from its accustomed channels. It was a season of great pecuniary and financial difficulty. The nation was deeply in debt, with slender revenues, and impaired credit. Its dominion extended indeed over a magnificent territory, abounding in all the sources of wealth. But it was yet for the most part uncultivated.—Its rivers flowed in solitude to the ocean.—Primeval silence reigned in its forests. There were as yet no great lines of artificial communication to concentrate its scattered products.—No canals intersected its navigable waters. Its roads were few and almost impassable. In fact, the country was comparatively a wilderness.—A large proportion, too, of its population, capable of bearing arms, had been called to the field in defence of our liberties, and was filled with the ardor of military enthusiasm. But the manners of the camp are not the most friendly to habits of industry; nor was a state of warfare, like the revolutionary struggle, compatible with a regular and extended system of trade. When the new government went into operation, one of its first objects was to provide the means for its own support. Its very existence depended upon drawing forth the latent resources of the country. It was compelled, in a measure, to create the wealth from which it was to derive its revenues. It is not to be wondered at, under such circumstances, that every stimulent should have been resorted to, calculated to arouse the commercial activity of our citizens and to give life and vigor to the depressed and almost annihilated business of the country, nor that the ultimate consequences of the establishment of a great monied institution should have been overlooked or disregarded at the prospect of immediate relief.

But the scene is now changed. During a peace of more than fifty years, interrupted by only one short war with a European power, we have increased in wealth with a rapidity wholly unparalleled in the history of nations. The resources of the country are abundant to supply any necessary amount of revenue. Internal improvements, facilitating intercourse between different parts of the country have been extensively carried into execution. In agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the useful arts, whether we consider the amount of their products, or the skill with which they are conducted, we rival the oldest and wealthiest nations In the mean time, the love of gain is become the ruling passion of an immense part of our population.

Secure from the danger of foreign invasion, with nothing to call forth the military spirit in our citizens, but with every thing to excite them to the developement of the resources of our country, the whole tide of national feeling has rushed with an irresistable current into the channel of commercial enterpise. The consequences are precisely such as might be expected from the nature of these pursuits, and the sanguine temperament of our countrymen.—They are to be seen in the extravagant speculations, the visionary projects, and the enormous over-trading of the times. System of paper credit, originally devised to awaken and foster this spirit of commercial enterprise, has been one of the chief instruments in pushing it beyond the bounds of moderation. All proportion between capital and business is, in a great measure, lost sight of; or, rather, the natural order of things is completely reversed, and those who have the least capital plunge the deepest into business—for *they* have nothing to lose. Thus, all those habits nourished and brought to maturity under a system of regular business and sure profits, are in danger of being broken up, and all the safeguards to our institutions to be found in the quiet and steady occupation of our citizens, of being materially and fatally impaired. And now, because under these circumstances, the administration thinks it inexpedient to loan out its revenues to banks to be made the means of increased credit—and to aggravate all these enormous evils, it is accused of trying experiments, of being hostile to commerce; it is denounced as agrarian and destructive, having neither eyes to see, nor ears to hear, a heart to feel for the distresses of the country.

Will this measure be sanctioned by the people? We do not doubt it. Believing it to be of vital importance to the preservation of our liberties, we have the same confidence in the accomplishment of the one that we have in the stability of the other. Nor have we as yet seen any ground of discouragement. No great reform was ever brought about, but by time and labor, amidst difficulties and opposition, through doubts and defeat. When this measure was first proposed by our Chief Magistrate, we were well aware of the violence with which it would be assailed. But we looked with confidence to the intelligence and patriotism of the People, for its final success. Fortunate is it for the country, that so large a proportion of our population are removed from the excitement of the city, to pursue their peaceful occupations on their farms, or in their workshops, where the clamors of party never come, and the voice of reason and truth is sure to be heard. To them the country always looks in the hour of difficulty. Their interests are inseparable from her's. They deem higher of the constitution, than to suppose it the charter of a mere trading company; to be construed according to the fluctuations of business, or the price of exchanges. They see in it, the guaratee of the liberties of millions of freemen, through unnumbered generations. They know, that while its principles are maintained in their purity, the country will be safe and its people prosperous. A splendid government built on the ruins of popular rights, has no charms for them. They are trying the great experiment of self-government, and will not be diverted from their purpose by the arts of faction or the bribes of wealth.

Their triumph is even now complete. We see it in the consternation and dismay of our opponents. We behold it in the cheerful countenances of our friends. It is wafted to us from the distant prairies of Missouri. It is echoed back in a voice of thunder from the pine forests of Maine. Let our opponents lay these indications to heart. But yesterday, they were rejoicing in the confidence of success. To-day dejected and forlorn, they are following the last hopes of their party to the family vault of all whig victories. What is the cause of this sudden change? Is it that they have not made the principles of their party known? They have more than a fair proportion of the public press. Have they been remiss in their exertions to promote their cause? They have left nothing unattempted to ensure success. Have they wanted means or ability to conduct the operations of their party? We must do them the justice to say that they have their full share of the wealth, learning and talents of the country

Is it then the name of our party, as some of them would have it, that has caused their defeat? They have been constantly applying to us every reproachful epithet, and assuming every popular designation to themselves. They have gone back to the Revolution and attempted to connect the principles of that glorious struggle with the doctrines of their party.—Even *that* has not availed them. There is then but one answer to the question why they do not succeed. The people dislike their political principles. They attempt to put down popular government by the Ballot Box, and then wonder to find themselves in a minority. They set up the city against the country, the rich against the poor, the interests of stock-jobbers and speculators and bankrupt debtors, against the welfare of the whole people, and cry out with astonishment and despair to find themselves defeated. Let them come over to our principles; let them adopt our measures; rights and they will no longer find it necessary to change their names.

Fellow citizens of Massachusetts, your State is a constituent part of a great system of government, which, more than any other the world ever saw, attracts the attention and awakens the hopes of mankind. To the lovers of freedom throughout the earth, to those who belive in the progress and ultimate improvement of our race, but who are still suffering under the oppression of despotism, it is a system full of promise and consolation — radient with the beams of future glory and assuaging the pangs of present disappointment by the assurance of a splendid triumph hereafter. But to you who live under its propitious influences it is of far deeper interest and imposes upon you the most solemn obligations. It involves every thing that is dear to you as freemen, as patriots, and as men. But in the opinion of a majority of your number as expressed at the ballot boxes, this system has utterly and signally failed during a large part of its existence, of securing to you the blessings of a good government; and the rulers of our nation have been daily denounced by the dominant party of this commonwealth as corrupt, imbecile and profligate; at war with all the real interests of the country and sacrificing the public welfare on the Altar of a low personal ambition. The tendency of these denunciations cannot be mistaken. If the affairs of the country have been thus corruptly administered during a large part of our national existence the conclusion irresistably follows, that there must be something wrong in the nature and constitution of the government itself—for it is of the very essense of a good government to be well administered. Fellow citizens are you ready to come to this conclusion? Do you really believe that this experiment of popular government has failed, and that all the hopes with which it has inspired mankind are to be blasted; If you do this believe, go on with your opposition. You owe it to yourselves, your country and the world, to disabuse mankind of this glorious delusion. But if, as we are sure, your are not ready to adopt this conclusion, if you still believe in the practicability &excellence of our popular institutions it is your duty to consider how far you will suffer yourselves to be drawn into an opposition, that implies a radical and fatal error in our theory of government. The example of your political leaders is no justification of this opposition.—When time has dispelled the illusions of faction, their conduct will appear in its true light and the only epitaph recorded on their tombs will be, Here lie the men who were born under the only free government upon earth, but who lived and died opposing it.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY.

The Portland Advertiser, gives the name of this gentleman, the present indefatigable head of the Treasury, in connection with some others, as a Federalist and as one who formerly acted with the Federal party. There is not the shadow of proof to sustain the charge. On the contrary, Mr W, has been, from his earliest youth closely identified with the Democratic party.—A letter from an intimate personal and political friend of Mr W. is before us, from which we make the following extract:—

'In 1812, when he (Mr W.) first entered on the stage of manhood, he was the reputed author of some very spirited and pretty high seasoned resolutions passed at a Democratic Convention held by the citizens of Hillsborough county, which has always been emphatically the most Democratic county in New Hampshire. I first became personally acquainted with him in 1816, when he was chosen Secretary of the State Senate by the democratic members of that body, and when New Hampshire for the first time after the war had recovered from the thraldom of federal misrule. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court by a democratic Governor and Council in 1817. The facts alluded to, may be found in the several biographical sketches which have appeared of his public career.'

The attempt of the Advertiser to connect Mr Woodbury with the Federal party, *with which that paper has always acted*, like all the other nefarious attempts which have been made by the same party to detract from his merits as a statesman, proves utterly abortive.

The Democracy of New England have reason to be proud of Mr Woodbury, and the vindictive abuse which has been poured upon him by the Federal party, will only serve to endear him still more to those who have always regarded him, whether in the Cabinet or the Council, as the *sheet anchor of New England Democracy. Saco Democrat.*

SILAS WRIGHT. There is no man in the Democratic party more abused than the distinguished subject of this notice. *Mr.* Wright is a veteran in public service, although yet in the meridian of life. In the Legislature of New York and in the Senate of the United States, he has ever stood foremost among the advocates of popular rights, conspicuous for his ability a debater, his straight-forward and matter-of-fact manner of doing business, and the remarkable blandness of his temper. But it is chiefly as Chairman of the "Committee on Finance" in the Senate, that he is distinguished. In that responsible position, he has performed more labor, endured more censure, exhibited more ability, and established higher claims on the people of this Union, than any other man in either branch of Congress. His reports on the various currency measures of the administration evince a familiarity with the subject in all its phases, historical, and political, and practical, a depth of research and a power of elucidation and argument that must place his fame as a statesman on a basis durable as the records of the country, and in after times they will be reverenced as illustrative of the true and only sound principles of finance. As a debater, Mr. W. has few superiors. He is deficient in the graces of Mr. Clay, his beautiful declamation and seductive address. He has not perhaps, the energy, and certainly not the *grandure*, at distant intervals, evinced by Mr. Webster, when powerfully excited; he has not the overwhelming manner and terrible invective of Benton, nor the peculiar power of Mr. Calhoun, who is in oratory, as in every thing else, *sui generis*, alone and unequal; but yet, Mr. Wright *is* an orator, we should more properly say a *debater* of the first class, and superior to either of the distinguished men we have mentioned. He rises cool and collected, without perface, plunges at once into the depths of his subject, and under, his remarkable power of *analysis*, all its intricacies speedily disappear. There is no rhetoric about him. His language is drawn from "the pure well of English undefiled," and is so chaste and simple, that perhaps ninetenths of his sentences are made up of *one* and *two syllables.* If he has any imagination it never appears. His arguments pour from him in a clear, continuous connection with great rapidity, and in astonishing numbers. His enunciation is distinct, and measured, his voice not strong, but sonorous, and his manner earnest and impressive. Add to this, a person over the middle size, an intellectual countenance and speaking eye, a courteous, yet dignified demeanor, an inflexibility of purpose that cannot be turned aside, an integrity which has never been disputed, and an equanimity of temper that no sarcasm can disturb, and you have before you —SILAS WRIGHT, one of the strongest champions of American Democracy.

Miss. Free Trader.

From the Boston Morning Post.

"*Whatever is ancient is good*," said the Emperor of Austra; and all tyrants, of every grade, echo the sentiment. But does antiquity sanctify injustice, or render oppression less bitter? Ancient violence and fraud, prevailing over ignorance and weakness, reduced the masses to servitude and placed them at the disposal of their feudal lords. This, doubtless, was very pleasant to the lords, and it is not strange that their descendants, the inheritors of ill-acquired advantages, should exault a system by which they gain so much. It is not strange that they should be satisfied to take things as they are, and set their faces against every attempt at change or reform.

But the influence of ancient usages and abuses upon the destines of the degraded and enslaved millions, has been less benign; and they cannot be expected to contemplate those abuses with the same favor. Hence two parties. The one, holding power and privilege by virtue of ancient usages, anxiously upholding their wisdom and sanctity as a means of preserving advantages, they confer, and fearful of any change lest those advantages should be thereby impaired. This is Conservatism—the natural and predominent feeling of all who are in the enjoyment of peculiar privileges. These, however, are but a favored few—who, alone, would be unable to cope with the many, whose interests are adverse, but they are not alone. They are sustained by the weak, the ignorant, and the timid—whose obtuseness blinds them to the injustice suffered, or whose timidity magnifies the dangers and hardships attendant on a struggle for emancipation. This class, as inert as it is numerous, forms, by its very inertness, the most formidable barrier against all improvement and amelioration. Conservatism, then, originating in narrow selfishness, prejudiced ignorance, and slavish timidity, opposed to all change, and consequently to all improvement, may be considered as emphatically the *stagnant* principle.—Such it has ever been in Europe, such it is in this country, and such, whatever names or disguises it may assume, it must be every where.

Coeval with Conservatism, and arising from the same natural laws, is its antagonist principle, Liberalism. This latter owes its birth to the evils and oppressions suffered by the many for the advantage of the few, and its object is the emancipation of the many from those evils and oppressions. It dwells in elevated souls, intelligent minds, and generous hearts, seeking the mental, moral and physical elevation of the great family of man.—It is not destructive, but creative. It would establish order and diffuse useful happiness. It is true philanthropy, love to man. It is not averse to change, nor does it fear experiment;—since without change there can be no improvement, and every amelioration of the political condition of man was at first an experiment. It does not believe that all wisdom was buried with our fathers—that perfection has been attained, or that it is attainable,—but it does believe man capable of continual approximation to it, and that it is his duty to make constant efforts to that end. It is a leveller; but it would level up and not down. So far from encroaching on the rights of any, it would secure the rights of all. It would infringe no man's liberty, but would restore to every man the enjoyment of this godlike perogative. Such is the spirit of Liberalism, which now so thoroughly pervades Europe and so triumphantly prevails here.

These antagonist principles are rife every where, existing under forms modified by accidental circumstances. In this country, the conservative principle takes the shape of aristocracy, and its advocates are known as federalists, whigs, loco pocos, &c., while the democracy embody and represent the grand idea of Liberalism. The fate of the former, and the noble destinies of the latter, are no longer enigmas.

[From the Bangor Democrat.]

DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.

How true it is, that federalism only makes its desperate efforts when the country is in trouble—and how is this? It originates from the idea that the great mass of the people are ignorant and corrupt, consequently in times of panic and distress, they can best operate through prejudice & vice, but how has been the result in all cases? Why the people have universally been willing to suffer for the good of their country, and have always been intelligent enough to ascertain that good. Their virtue and intelligence united have gained the victory, over corruption and the self-agrandizing views of the few who would rule the many. Maintain that virtue and intelligence and there can be no fear of our Republican institutions; virtue will of necessity exist, here, for we shall be pure.

Before our revolution, the statesman of the old world could not realize the existence of a government direct from the people, and the federalists then honestly imbibed the same feelings, but now that Democracy has been triumphant, and the experiment has proved a universal good. Federalism only exists among its old apostles, among their descendants, and united with them the Catalines and their followers. In times when an appearance of weakness and apathy pervades the Democratic ranks, they all rally, and for the moment may succeed, but "the sober, second thought of the People puts all right again." The yeomanry of this State were never appealed to in vain. They never disappointed their friends except in doing better than was expected. But the Federal leaders never could depend upon their men, or their men upon them, and why? Because the connecting links were not intelligence and virtue.

The Democracy acknowledge no leaders, they rush where freedom points the way; not solitary and alone, they need no coaxing, and will have no driving, for they understand the worth their equality ensures, of thought, of speech, and of action. Their best freemen they mean for their servants, and they do not believe them few—can these men be conquered? As well might you attempt to move the earth. Their principles have always existed, and have been nourished in every clime and country, oppressed and beaten down, at last a foothold was obtained, afar from the corruption of the old world, a foundation upon the solid rock was laid, an immense edifice erected, that must always be our glory, and a beacon flame to guide the old world from their mazes of political darkness, to the light of Republican liberty.

New Stove.—A Stove has been invented in New York, called the "poor man's stove," which the patentee offers to furnish, together with the pipe, and wood enough to burn through the winter, for *fifteen dollars.* This "cuts out," the "Rathburn," "Rotary," "Prophecy" &c. *Bath Telescope.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, October 16, 1838.

We present to our readers the result of the election in Maryland, which State has imitated the glorious example which Maine has set before them. There appears little reason to doubt that we have chosen a democratic Governor there, and there is a prospect of our succeeding in both branches of the Legislature. Be the result as it may, one thing is certain—we have achieved a glorious victory in reducing to nothing the majority which the federalists had there last year of three or four thousands. This is the more grateful as it was not anticipated. We had made up our minds to be defeated there, and should have been satisfied if the majority against us had not been increased. So sure were the federalists of a triumph there, that one of their papers in this State, before the result was known, ventured to anticipate a victory on the ground that the people of that State we so enlightened and intelligent—they so well understand the principles and measures of the present administration and saw and felt their effects that democracy had nothing to hope from there. Like Mr. Evans' boast (as goes Maine so goes the Union) their prediction has proved true, but not in the sense they intended. Light and intelligence has been diffused among the people, their sober second thought has vindicated the measures of the administration, and every day is adding new converts to the cause of the people. The people have examined the measures of the administration, they have studied their operation and effects, and the result is their entire and hearty approval of them.

The Supreme Court was in Session in this town last week. Judge Weston presiding. There were no criminal trials, and all the civil causes in which the parties were prepared were disposed of and the Court adjourned on Saturday afternoon. One indictment was found against Moses Bartlett of Bethel for counterfeiting coin He did not appear, and he and his sureties were defaulted, on their recognizance.

A Great Crop. We are informed that Mr. Cotton Elliot of Rumford in this County, raised, the past season, on one half acre of land by admeasurement eighty seven and a half bushels of ears of corn—two hundred bushels of potatoes, and six bushels of beans. This is the greatest crop we recollect to have heard of in this part of the country and will not suffer by a comparison with the productions of what are usually considered the more fertile portions of our land. We are happy in giving publicity to such facts in the hope that our farmers may be stimulated thereby to competition and learn that a small farm well cultivated may yield more than larger ones that are neglected. The produce of a few acres cultivated like the above would yield a harvest sufficient to satisfy the reasonable expectations of most of our farmers. We think that if the experiment of carefully cultivating and highly manuring land were fairly tried, the public would be satisfied that the mode of farming now pursued by most men is not the best, but that labor might be saved and profit gained by a different course.

Another State Redeemed.

A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR ELECTED IN *MARYLAND.*

"Bring out the Big Gun!!"

The die is cast! Maryland has elected a Democratic Governor by more than TWO HUNDRED majority! The Legislature is claimed by both parties—the Baltimore Republican is *"almost certain"* of a Democratic majority on joint ballot—if we have that it will give us a U. S. Senator.

This *GLORIOUS VICTORY* is not the less welcome for being unexpected! Nobly has the example of Maine been followed!—triumphantly are the Democracy coming to the rescue! The *"sober, second thought of the People,"* is bringing them in hundreds and thousands to the Democratic standard. PENNSYLVANIA and NEW YORK will follow up the blow which Maryland has struck—and the prospect is, that in three months from this time, the Democracy of the Union will be as strong and invincible as it was when it elected the Patriot *JACKSON* a second time to the Presidential Chair.—Eastern Argus.

From the Boston Statesman.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The federalists, defeated, overwhelmed, and almost exterminated by the grand result of the election in Maine, are endeavoring to comfort themselves by magnifying the importance of their success in electing representatives *on the second trial*, in towns decidedly federal, and which gave large majorities for Kent. The Atlas even sung a *Te Deum* over the success of its friends in *Gardiner*, a town as decidedly federal as any in the State. In Minot, where Fairfield had *five* majority, the federal papers say they elected a representative on the 17th. This is not true. There was *no choice* on the 17th; and on the 24th a democrat was elected by a majority of *sixteen*. In Biddeford, also, where Kent had *sixty-seven* majority, a democratic representative was elected on the third trial. But it is little better than a waste of time to go into the *particulars* of the result of the contest in Maine—it is sufficient to say that the *democrats carried everything*—gained a Governor, two members of Congress, and some thirty votes in the popular branch of the Legislature—and that their victory was even more signal than that achieved in the election of Gov. Dunlap in 1834, when the whole strength of New England was put forth, without stint to secure the success of *Mr. Sprague*. The federal talk about the *"temporary"* ascendency of democracy in Maine, is but the language of somnambulism itself. Two years only, out of the twenty, that Maine has been a State, has federalism had even a foothold in its administration—in both instances its Governors were *minority Governors*, and were speedily trundled out of power by the *"sober, second thought of the people."* Maine, at any crisis, is as true to democracy as the needle to the pole.

Flour Speculation. There can be no doubt that the recent advance in the price of flour has been occasioned by the machinations of certain flour dealers in New York, who monopolise the trade in bread stuffs. When the price is low they buy up large quantities of flour and store it in their ware houses refusing to sell, and keeping it out of the market, so as to create a fictitious scarcity. They then set afloat rumors of famine, small crops, &c., in Europe, and when, by such base means, they have enhanced the price of the article, they sell out, making an enormous profit by the operation. At the present moment the papers say that there are ware houses in New York filled with thousands of barrels of flour, and thirty thousand barrels are stored at Albany, Schenectady, &c. Buyers should be cautious, and not permit themselves to be imposed upon by these speculators. Though the crops thro'-out the Union have not been extraordinary, yet the produce will be sufficient to yield a fair profit to the farmer, and to supply the consumer with flour at a fair price, provided the bread stuffs do not fall into the hands of the fore-stallers and speculators.—[Bath Telescope.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

We say Amen, heartily, to every word of the following article from the Globe. No party deserves to have friends, that does not confer upon them all the patronage which it is required to dispense—and no party can long sustain itself which feeds its enemies with the power earned and sustained by its friends. We should be glad to see the public offices at Washington undergo a *"searching opperation"*—there are hundreds there who, upon every principle of justice ought to be turned out—and who, had they been democrats, and had a federal administration been in power, would have walked the plank years ago. *Eastern Argus.*

PROSCRIPTION.

The course of Federalism is absolutely suicidal. Its inventions return to plague their authors. The policy which it advocats is so fatal to permanent possession and actual property, as well as to individual morals and honor, that the feelings of all these who have a real stake in the prosperity of the country, as well as those who live by honorable industry, are rising in judgment against a party which would rule or ruin. The Federalists have been stunning the ears of the community for years past with the cry of *porscription*, and insisting that the Republicans monopolize all the honours and profits of public office. They succeeded by sheer dint of perseverance in propagating this false notion, until it came to be generally believed. But the spirit of the Democracy has at length been aroused by those false imputations, and it turns out, upon investigation, that in Washinghton, as well as out of it; in every branch of the public service; in the army, as well as nevy; the Federalists, who have always been a majority of the people, have appropriated to themselves by far the greatest share of the advantages and emoluments in the bestowal of the Government. This is a curious fact, and if honorable to the disinterestedness of the Democratic party, is not very creditable to its prudence and sagacity. If the Republicans had only the half these advantages, to which they are entitled on every principle of private and public justice, it would occasion a thorough reorganization of all the Departments of the public service, of every, character. This magnanimity, this utter absence of selfishness, has been carried to such an extent as to disaffect many of the friends of the Administration, and to awaken their serious alarms for the consequences to the very principles of freedom.

This controversy was not begun by us. The vindication of the Democratic party has become necessary and imperative, by the reiterated calumnies of the enemies of the people, and if these suffer personally from this astounding exposure, they will have nothing but their own presumption, malice and selfishness to blame. We do not hesitate to assert that no Government upon earth has ever depended so little upon the personal assistance of those employed by it, or has practised to such extent a disinterestedness in the disposal of office, which even General WASHINGTON, the very, pattern of justice and moderation, pronounced *'political suicide."*

Wherever the Federalists have had the opportunity, they have practised the very opposite principle.—Their proscription has been sweeping, cruel, unsparing, mean, minute, to a degree that is absolutely revolting. They have respected neither the high nor the low; the old nor the young. They have paid regard to neither age, condition, nor services. They have actually gone so far as to turn out watchmen, constables, village pound keepers, the very scavengers of the streets; nay, in Connecticut, the very hearsemen in the public employ were turned out on suspicion of Democracy. They have dismissed, for the mere suspicion of holding Democratic oppinions, the laborers on the works, public or private, under their control; nay, more, they have refused to employ the destitute poor, without extorting from them a pledge to oppose those who principles they approved of. They have presented to them the cruel alternative of starvation for themselves and their families, or political prostitution. They have not so much bought their votes, as coerced them by the threat of destitution—of actual famine. They have driven them to beggary, and then pompously offered to make them the degraded objects of political charity, in this respect imitating the examples of the worst Governments in the worst times. They have declared in their papers that the people must be taught, that is, coerced by sufferings. And the very power which has been thus exercised—the very largesses which have been thus proffered—have been acquired, directly or indirectly, from the people, by a system which first robs them of the fruits of their industry, and then makes use of these very means to deprive them of their dearest rights. The Federalists would thus compel the people to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. And this is the party which would arrogate to itself all purity and elevation of character as well as intelligence; this is the party which makes the land ring with the cry of *proscription*.

EASTERN BOUNDARY—AGAIN.

It is worthy of notice, that in a Commission, given by Queen *Victoria*, March 30, 1838, to the earl of Durham, appointing him Governor of New Brunswick, the westerly limit of his Provincial jurisdiction is described in these words:

"Bounded on the westward by the mouth of the river Saint Croix, by the said river to its source and by a line drawn due north from thence to *the southern boundary of our Province of Quebec*; to the Northward by the said boundary as far as the western extremity of the Bay de Chaleurs" &c.

This description is, word for word, the same as appears in the King's Commission to Montague Wilmot, Oct. 1763, and to Francis Legge in 1766, former Governors of Nova Scotia—while that and New Brunswick were one Province, and before the American Revolution. What then is *"the southern boundary of our Province of Quebec?"* This may be answered from official documents, thus:—After the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, by which France resigned Canada to the British King; he on the 7th of October of the same year, erected the country into what he called the *"Quebec Province,"* and gave its southern boundary in the 45th degree of Northern Latitude where it crosses Lake Champlain, thence "passing along the *highlands* which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea and along the north coast of Bay de Chaleurs," &c. So an act of the British Parliament passed in 1774, bounds the Quebec Province *southerly* "by a line from "the bay of Chaleurs along the *highlands* which "divide the rivers which empty themselves into "the St. Lawrence, from those which fall into "the sea, to a point in the 45th degree of North "Latitude" &c. Thus we are told by the British Government itself, what and where the *"highlands"* are; and the treaty of Peace, signed in 1783 at the close of the Revolution, describes the *Eastern boundary* of Maine to be "a line to be drawn along the river St. Croix "from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its "source, and from its source directly North to "the *aforesaid highlands*, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those "that fall into the St. Lawrence" &c.

The manifest and necessary inference is, that the *Southern boundary* of the Canadian or Quebec Province is along the *Highlands* to the Bay of Chaleurs—that the former two and new appointed Governor of New Brunswick all have a jurisdiction to that boundary; and the State of Maine adjoining to that Province, must, of course, extend just as far north as New Brunswick does—namely, up to those *Highlands*;—so palpable and clear is our claim to *that* line, by British documentary evidence itself—sanctioned anew by the young Queen's late Commission to Lord Durham.

Although the subject of the Northeastern boundary is well understood by the people at large, and although the injustice of the British King's claim to a fifth part of the territory of this State has already excited sufficiently the public indignation, it is time to notice the language so recently used by the British Cabinet, in so solemn an instrument as the Commission mentioned. Let us have peaceably the territory by the western line to its extent therein stated, and all controversy with the dear little Queen and her subjects will immediately cease. We covet nothing of hers; nor will we resign any thing of our own, unless it be because English swords are longer than ours. Twice have American Republicans had a "tug of war" with British subjects—and the result has shed imperishable glory on this land of our fathers.—We have heretofore contended for right and justice, and the Great Arbiter of nations has conceded them to us. In respect to our present territorial claim, we ask no more than our right; and he who shall sacrifice his blood to secure it shall be a blessed martyr. Happy for Maine and the whole Republic, there is no *party* collision about this matter. All are united; and an army of thousands is ready to rise from the community at the very first call. The sons of the Pilgrims, it is true, love peace, but they love liberty, right, and justice more.—Bangor Democrat.

From the Boston Morning Post.

The Chronicles of the Hoco Pocos—And Daniel the Prophet of the money changers, called little David, one of the scribes of the money changers, and others, and sent them to spy out the land of Maine, and said unto them, get you up this way Eastward, and go through the land of Maine, and see the people that dwell therein; whether they be strong or weak; few or many. And what cities they be that they dwell in, whether in tents, or in strong holds; and what the land is, whether good or bad. And be ye of good courage. Now it happened that the time *was* the time of the first ripe grapes.

So they went up as Daniel the Prophet of the money changers commanded, and searched the land, North and East, South and West.—And they found grapes growing in abundance on the way, and they did cut several clusters of grapes, and did eat thereof. And the grapes soured upon their stomachs, so that they were taken with severe pains, and a sound came from within their bowels, and they were frightened, and immediately departed from the land.

And after many days they returned from searching the land. And they went and came to Daniel, and to the Major of the horse trough and to all the tribes of the whig hoco pocos, in the Mecca of whigism and told them what they had seen, heard and experienced, in the land.

And they told them, and said—We came unto the land whether thou sentest us, and surely, it is a goodly land, flowing with milk and honey. We found grapes there, and did eat thereof, and were seized with trembling, and a rumbling noise did issue from our bowels, and we were sore afraid, and departed from the land, lest we should die there.

Nevertheless the PEOPLE be strong that dwell in the land of Maine. Democrats dwell in the land. It is full of Jeffersonites, Jacksonites, and Van Burenites, and they are a mighty nation.

And the Major quaked at this saying, and addressed the hoco poco tribe before Daniel, stilled them, and said—Let us go up at once, and drive out the Van Burenites, and possess the land, for we are well able to do it.

And little David, the scribe, arose in great wrath, and said—we be not able to go up against the PEOPLE, for they are stronger than we. All the people that we saw in the land are men of great stature. There we saw the giants of democracy, and the numerous sons of the giants; and we were in our own sight as grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight.

And after David had made an end of speaking, the Major arose, and said—Men and brethren, I am what I am—the Lion of the tribe—strong in the faith that we be strong to conquer. And the Major went forth in the majesty of his strength to overcome and possess the land of Maine. And he held in his hand a bag of gold, gathered among the hoco poco tribes. And he issued a decree that the hoco pocos of Maine, scattered abroad over the sea coast, from the land of Georgia, forthwith repair to their quarters in the land of Maine.

And it came to pass, that on the tenth day of the ninth month, Anno Domini 1838, the hoco pocos assembled according to the decree of the Lion of the hoco poco tribe, in the parts assigned them, and made an attack upon the giants of democracy. The war whoop sounded over the land—the battle raged—it waxed warmer and warmer, and night brought the tidings that the KING of the hoco poco tribes was slain—his followers beaten—routed—vanand driven form the land,

And all the hoco pocos lifted up their voices, and cried, and wept bitterly that night.

And the sons of the hoco pocos murmured against Daniel, and the Major, and with one voice cried out, would that we had never seen thee.

And when peace was restored, they said one to another, let us make another idol—let us have another leader, for this Daniel has nigh destroyed us.

And the Major leaped for joy. He lifted up his voice, and cried aloud—the God-like is fallen—the people have forsaken him, and it is unavailing to cleave to him any longer; and we will choose another leader. TIPPECANOE IS THE MAN!

And it came to pass when he had finished speaking, that Buckingham, the Prince of libellers, arose, and cried out—not so! not so!! I am aware that Daniel has for a long time encumbered the ground, but why should we cast him off, and take to ourselves a leader who will make us all slaves? Know ye not that Tippe's the man, who in days of yore, sent forth a decree, that all his subjects who through a series of misfortunes were involved, should be sold to satisfy their inexorable creditors? Men and brethren are ye willing to be made slaves?

And when he had finished speaking, the tribes with one accord cried out—*What shall we do to be saved?*

HORRID EFFECTS OF TIGHT LACING.

At the Hotel Dieu, the great hospital at Paris, a young girl of 18, lately presented herself to M. Brescht for his advice. On the right side of her throat she had a tumor of variable size, but never bigger than one's fist; it reached from the collar bone as high as the thyroid cartillage, (called in common language Adam's apple;) when pressed downward it wholly disappears, but returns as soon as the pressure is removed; it is indolent, soft and elastic. It is observed to be the largest when the chest is *tightly laced in corsets.* In short, by placing the ear on it, the murmur of respiration can be heard in the tumor, which proves that a protrusion of the lungs has taken place; or, in other words, that the poor girl had been laced so tighty that her lungs, having no longer sufficient space in their natural position, are squeezed out of it, and are forceing their way up along the neck.

Too good to be lost.—The Newburgh Telegraph tells a capital anecdote, the substance of which of which is as follows: While Gov. Marcy was at Brooklyn, in his recent tour, he was holding a familiar chit chat with a lawyer of that city, a leading whig, with others, composing a small circle. "O," says the Governor, "I have a good anecdote to tell of Mr S., (the whig lawyer.) He called at my office some time ago to obtain pardon for a man who had been sentenced to states prison. Being satisfied with the evidence presented, I consented, and requested him to hand me the papers he had: to endorse the pardon. He did so, and just as I had written *"Let the pardon be granted,"* he begged me to stop as he had given me the wrong paper. To be sure, he handed me a *whig speech* he was about to deliver, but I had granted pardon before the offence was committed!"

DIED.

In this town Dea. Caleb *Prentiss*, aged 67.
In this town Polly Churchill, aged about 20.
In Dixfield Mr. Levi Morrill, aged about 70.

GERMAN CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
Silk & Worsted Vestings.

GEO. H. KENDALL,

HAS received from New York and Boston, a new stock of WOOLEN GOODS, viz:—
Blue and Black superfine GERMAN CLOTHS—
Polish and Citron Green " "
Twilled black and Mulberry " "
Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Olive *London Cloths,*
Blues, Browns, Clarets and blacks, low priced "

Cassimeres and Sattinetts, Rich Figured Satin and Valencia Vestings, Merinos, Col'd Worsteds, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Lawns and Linens.

—ALSO—

Batting, Wadding, Ticking, Stripes, Sheetings and Shirtings

WANTED AS ABOVE,

2000 Y'DS all Wool and Cotton and Wool Domestic FLANNEL.
200 Doz Woollen SOCKS. Mixed and White Yarn in exchange for Goods
No. 43, Clapp's Buildings, Middle Street,
Oct. 17. [*4w9] PORTLAND

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD ss:—Sept. 24, 1838. Taken on execution and to be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 27th of October next, at one of the clock, P. M., at Wm. B. Bray's Store in Turner, all the right in equity which Enoch Gammon has to redeem the following described real estate, situated in said Turner, in said County, being lot No. 229 and 230, the same being subject to said Gammon's Mortgage to Stephen Gammon.
2w9 JONA. C. PHILLIPS, Dep't Sheriff.

FOUND,

AT the Regimental Muster, in Paris, on the 17th of September, a PURSE, containing a small quantity of money,—which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.
Apply to SETH B. HILBORN.
Greenwood, Oct. 16, 1838. 3w9

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, by virtue of a License from the Hon Court of Probate, within and for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises, in Waterford, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of Luther Brigham, late of Waterford, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and ten dollars. Said real estate consists of the right to redeem lot No. 19 in the 6th Range of lots in said Waterford, being the homestead of the said Luther Brigham, including the reversion of the widow's dower, containing about 109 acres of land, exclusive of the Dower, and about 29 acres under improvement, having a large and valuable wood lot.
Terms made known at the time and place of sale.
ROSEMOND BRIGHAM, Administratrix.
Waterford, Oct. 16, 1838. 3w9

TO MUSICIANS.

JUST received, on consignment, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, which will be sold at the Boston prices:—among which are *VIOLINS, CLARIONETS, FLUTES, TROMBONE, FRENCH HORN, BUGLE, TRUMPET, FIFES, &c. &c.*
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Oct. 13, 1838. 3w9

BEADS!!!

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, the *best and greatest variety* of GOLD, Imitation, Gilt, Glass, Earthern, and other BEADS, that have been offered in this market for a long time. LADIES, call and see!
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Oct. 13, 1838. 3w9

SPECTACLES!

DOUBLE and single eyed, in great variety,

ALSO,

GOGGLES, for sale at the Oxford Book Store, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Oct., 1838. 3w9

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

ARCHILAUS FULLER,

late of Norway in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-eighth day of *August* last past, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Jonathan Swift in Norway, on the third Monday of November, 1838, and the third Mondays of January and February, 1839, from one to six o'clock P. M
JONATHAN SWIFT, }
JOHN WHITMARSHE, } Comrs.
Sept. 11, 1838. 3w9

Commissioners' Notice.

The subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of Earl Wood, late of Turner in said County, deceased, hereby give notice, that six months from the twentieth, inst, are allowed to said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that they will attend to that service, at the dwelling-house of Job Prince, in said Turner, on the last Saturday of December and third Saturday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.
JOB PRINCE, }
ALDEN BLOSSOM, } Commissioners.
Turner Sept. 22, 1838. 1i9

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the county of Oxford, will be sold at public Vendue on Wednesday the thirty-first day of October next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, so much of the real Estate of

PHINEAS STEVENS,

late of Rumford, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-one cents, if so much there be, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said Estate consists of all the interest said Stevens had in the place on which he lived at the time of his decease at Rumford Point, and two Pews in the Meeting House at said Rumford Point, subject to the widows dower. Sold on the premises.
LYMAN RAWSON, Ad'mr.
Rumford, Sept 20, 1838. 3w9

EBENEZER P. FITZ,
Painter & Glazier,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

From the Eastern Argus.

THE BOUNDARY.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains a long and labored article, designed to prove that the election of Mr. FAIRFIELD is considered, in the British Provinces, as a surrender, on the part of Maine, of her claim to the disputed territory. There is no reason, however, to believe that such is the fact—or if such be the fact it is entirely unsustained by any reasonable premises. That the defeat of Mr. Kent, and the success of Mr. FAIRFIELD are considered, both at home and abroad, as putting an end to the humbuggery on this question, which Gov. Kent and his friends have endeavored to pass off for patriotism, *is most true*—for we shall have no more paper wars, no more *crayon* campaigns, & no more ridiculous boasts, of fields to be fought and won by imbecility and impotence. If any one, be he friend or foe, anticipates, on the part of JOHN FAIRFIELD, any want of attention to the important interests involved in this question, or any lack of vigorous effort to secure its speedy and just settlement, they will, in the sequel, find themselves mistaken in the man. He will not embark in any Quixotic experiment in relation to it—he will never seek to make it a stalking horse to political power—he will never boast of a readiness to do what he knows is not feasible—but he will do all that an indefatigable, fearless, patriotic and talented Chief Magistrate can do, to secure to his State the full and free exercise of the right of sovereignty over her whole territory. Neither foreign or domestic *tories*—those who fought or those who encouraged and aided the last war against America—will have any thing to expect from the next administration in Maine—and if the former have been induced by the latter, (their allies in war and in peace,) to believe that the rights of the State will not be vigorously asserted and maintained by it, we have only to say that a very few months will convince them that they have *again* been most egregiously deceived.

The Gazette, to prove its position, gives, in a Postscript the following extract from the Quebec Gazette:

"*The Boundary Question.* All danger of immediate collision on the subject is now vanished.—The party in the Legislature of the State of Maine, which passed resolutions last spring authorizing the Governor to run and establish the boundary line by the authority of that State alone, has been defeated at the general election on the 10th inst. *THE PARTY WHICH AGREES WITH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN A DESIRE TO TERMINATE THE DIFFICULTY AMICABLY, IS NOW IN POWER IN ALL THE THREE BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE*, and will take care that nothing is done to bring on a premature collision."

We see, in this extract, no imputation upon the democratic party which we have any cause to resent, or be ashamed of. That party, we have no hesitation in avowing, is in favor of "*terminating the dificulty* AMICABLY," and opposed to a "PREMATURE COLLISION." And who, we beg to know, is not? Dare the Gazette take different ground? Is it in favor of an unnecessary war, of a "*premature collision?*" Would it like to see this State in the predicament in which it would have been placed, ere long, had Gov. Kent had the ability and disposition to carry out the wild schemes of *attempt* at conquest, which he and his demented advisers had apparently resolved on? Would it have had this State assume the power to wrest the settlement of the question from the hands to which it is confided by the Constitution, and have declared a war which would have sunk it to the lowest depth of bankruptcy, without the possibility of mending its fortunes in any particular? If such are the Gazette's views, we have abundant reason to be thankful that they were not sanctioned by the people, and that they have called a man to the helm of State who has the sagacity to distinguish between childish petulance and true national dignity—between promises and performances—and who will approach the great question of the Boundary with a degree of prudence, firmness & ability, promising, in the end, most profitable and honorable results.

From the Eastern Argus.

NEW YORK.

We anticipate a Glorious Triumph of Democracy in the Empire State. The energy and spirit displayed by our friends there, joined to the goodness of their cause, can hardly fail to ensure success, among a people proverbial for their attachment to sound democratic principles. The struggle however, will be a very severe one, and every inch of ground will be severely contested. The Albany Argus says that "If the Democracy, through an efficient organization, bring out their strength, their victory will exceed even, proportionably, the glorious triumph of their brethren of Maine." The New Era holds the following cheering language in relation to the prospect in the city of New York:—

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

We exultingly tell the WHOLE UNION, that it will have reason to be proud of the New York democrats, and of the genuine Jeffersonian principles of democracy which they are so vigorously restoring. Upon the irrefragable authority of our primary Ward Meetings held throughout the city on Thursday evening, we proudly invite the concentrated gaze of our fellow citizens, in all these United States, upon the noble prowess of the New York democracy in the approaching conflict with the haughty enemies of our republic. If N. York does not render herself illustrious by her victorious deeds in the coming fight, then never let her be trusted again! Whether it be from a feeling of vanity or not, yet New York means to enter the field on this occasion, as the Achilles of the war, and as though the salvation of American liberty depended upon her single arm!

Behold our ward meetings on Thursday evening? We appeal to the oldest and most observant democrats among us, if they ever beheld such meetings, or remember to have heard of them? We are already able to answer this question on the personal testimony of several of the most venerable sires of our party who called on us yesterday, with faces illumined with moral triumph, and eyes suffused with tears of honest joy. They told us that since the mighty and evermemorable struggle between the partizans of the hardmoney doctrines of Jefferson, and those of the paper currency and funding doctrines of Hamilton, they had never beheld the pure constitution principles of primitive republicanism so clearly elucidated or so faithfully asserted. And not even then did they see such accurate and farmiliar intelligence concerning this vital question of a universal and impartial prosperity so thoroughly instilled into the minds of the working people. "It is in vain," said a silver-haired old democrat, "it is in vain that the federal tories steal the revolutionary name of "Whigs," and call us Loco-focos; we know that we are going for the financial doctrines of all the republican portion of the convention which framed the Constitution, and that they are going for the financial doctrines of those, who, in that Convention proposed a President and Senate for life. Both they and we are the same as ever, and the presen is but the old war of monarchism and republicanism, to be fought over again."

We want no better evidence of the fact that it is the true spirit of the pure and primitive democracy that now so loftily inspires our citizens, then is furnished by the resolutions of the several ward meetings which appear in our paper to day. In every ward the seperation of Bank and State, and the establishment of an Independent Treasury for the receipt and disbursement of the public funds in the constitutional currency of the republic, occupies the most prominent and glowing position. It is evident that the people universally perceive that a National Treasury, independent of banks, is the only means that can be adopted to preserve the constitutional currency at all, or rescue the industrious classes from the all prevailing taxation of a spurious currency which is perpetualy gathering the fruits of toil into the coffers of those who have the exclusive privilege of issuing it. The common sense of every unperverted mind naturally suggests the simple question, "How is the republican coin to be kept in the country, unless it be required in payment somewhere or other?" Paper would again drive it out, and leave us destitute, as it has heretofore; and even the Government of the people would be left in abject dependence upon private institutions, as it has already been. The phrase, "legal tender," would become as unmeaning and practically authority of the great law of legal tender, deemed essential to the existence of every civilized community unless the general government, as in duty bound, take the matter in hand?

SOUR GRAPES—THE MAINE ELECTION.

The conduct of the federal editors, now that they are defeated in Maine, reminds us of the Frenchman and the rabbit. The Frenchman held the rabbit in his hand and thus eulogized him: "You pretty little fellow, you good to boil, you good to bake, you good to stew, you good to fry." When he had closed, the rabbit jumped out of his hand and made its escape. Monsieur gazed after it and remarked with much *sang froid.*—"De deible, get away, you little cotton taill; you dry meat, any low—good for notting."

So with the federalist; after spending thousands of dollars to carry the Maine election, they now turn round and say that it has resulted just as they expected that it is a matter of no importance, and amounts to nothing; indeed, say they, "we would not toss coppers to change the result."—*Saco Democrat.*

Hon. James Garland, member of congress from Viginia, known as a warm opposer of the Constitutional Treasury system, in a letter to his constituents, speaking of the measure says:

"If from any stern and irresistible necessity, I should be comelled to swallow the one or the other, (the Sub-Treasury or the U. S. Bank,) I should be compelled to take the Sub-Treasury scheme, from the naked consideration that it WOULD BE CONSTITUTIONAL."

It is seldom we have been more amused than at an account given us yesterday of a late affray in Upson, Geo., between a couple of loafers named Rand and Gordon. Warm words having been uttered by the parties, Rand suddenly seized Gordon at a great disadvantage, and notwithstanding G's superior strength, succeeded in biting off his entire nose, which he spit out upon the floor. G. Immediately afterwards, got the advantage, and mauled Rand most mercilessly, until the latter, half dead, begged piteously for his life. Gordon thereupon rose to his feet, but when he saw his own nose lying before him, he picked it up, examined it deliberately, and then, feeling his rage re-kindled within him at the loss of such a jewel, roared out like thunder,—"Look, ye, Rand, this thing can never be of any more use to me, and you shall eat it this instant without cooking or pickling." Poor Rand demurred most lustily to the meal, but Gordon's uplifted fist put an end to all remonstrance, and down went the unpickled nose with the least possible ceremony.

[Louisville Journal.

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (nervous) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sentiments, so that quarrels, murders, suicides, and every kind of error or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a *bad or corrupted state of the blood.*

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal *bodies* originate from a fluid.

2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the *BLOOD.*

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz:—decomposition and reorganization.

8th.—Reorganization is affected by the blood, which flows from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.

9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition.

10th.—The more fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.

11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.

12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or laid down somewhere within the body.

13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.

14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.

15th.—All these derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modification of one effect resulting from one cause.

16.—The cause *IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and disease *MUST VANISH.*

18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.

19th.—This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th. The ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN to possess those properties, is Dr. Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.

21st. These pills were brought to their present state of perfection eighty years ago, by Dr William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr Ben, min Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by purgation all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr Brandreth has fully attained his philanthropic object.

23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, all who have ever published *PRETENDED* Vegetable Universal Pills were only unworthy imitators of Dr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.

24th—The *BRANDRETH PILLS* possess the *UNRIVALLED* power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood.

25th.—Said Pills can never be obtained *GENUINE* at any drug stores either in the city or country—and as many druggists are known to be busily engaging in *COUNTERFEITING* them; those wanting the *GENUINE*, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.

DR BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS 19 HANOVER *STREET, BOSTON*, All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Felony. *NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE.*

Aug. 14th, 1838. 3m52.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has given his son Charles B. Brooks his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; he will claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

W. E. BROOKS.

Witness,—Otis Crocker.
Oxford, June 23, 1838. *49

Hebron Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 18th day of September, under the tuition of Mr. OZIAS MILLETT, who will receive the aid of well qualified teachers if necessary. Those young persons, wishing for improvement in the sciences, are invited to try the benefits of the institution Board and tuition will be furnished at moderate prices. Books and Stationery can be purchased, on reasonable terms, at the institution. The institution has recently received a quantity of valuable chemical, electrical and astronomical apparatus. Also, a variety of specimens of minerals. There will be lectures given, during the term, on different branches of study, by the instructor. Occasional lectures may be expected from different distinguished individuals, on education. Particular instruction will be given to qualify teachers for our primary schools.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Aug. 23, 1838.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the County of Oxford on the eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator of the estate of Phineas Stevens late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a special Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of November next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w6 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

WILLIAM MORSE, Administrator of the estate of Naum B. Morse, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixteenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w6 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

MARY DOUGLAS, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James Douglas, late of Denmark in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and Testament of said deceased.

SEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w6 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH B. YOUNG,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs;—he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MOSES YOUNG.

Livermore, Sept. 19, 1838.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HARRY WOOD,

late of Grafton, in the county of Worcester, Massachusetts, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ISAAC STRICTLAND.

Livermore, Sept 19, 1838. 3w6

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

NATHAN EAMES,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs, He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EBEN. EAMES.

Bethel, Sept. 17, 1838. 3w6

At a Court of Probate holden at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ON the petition of Joseph Adams, Executor of the last Will and Testament of James H. Withington late of Peru, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-four cents, and praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the sixteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted,

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w6 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Administrator's Notice.

BY virtue of License obtained from the Court of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of October next at ten o'clock A. M. so much of the real Estate of Benjamin Gould Jr. late of Carthage, formerly Oxford, now Franklin County, deceased, as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars for paying the just debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said real Estate consists of one fourth part of lot of land No. 10, in the first Range in Weld. Said sale will be at my dwelling house in Carthage.

Dated at Carthage, Sept. 8, 1838.

3w6 BENJAMIN GOULD, Adm'r

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance to a licence from the Court of Probate, within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, at NELSON'S tavern, in Jay, on Saturday the 27th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the Real Estate that Elbridge Stearns, late of said Jay, deceased, died seized of, being Brolage lot, No. 16 in Range 12, in Jay, aforesaid,—containing 80 acres, more or less; said lot is of a good soil for cultivation, and a considerable part is under improvement,—it is situated on a good road, and will make a profitable FARM.

Conditions of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

REUBEN WRIGHT, { Administrator of said Estate.

Jay, Sept. 19, 1838. 3w6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of O. S. Colleri in Waterford, on Wednesday the twenty fourth day of October next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, All the right that Sumner Stone of Waterford has to redeem an unincorporated tract of Land in the County of Oxford, called the Fryeburg Academy Grant, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a Maple tree standing on the North West corner of Albany, thence South 20 degrees East on said Albany west Line 518 rods to stake and stones, thence South 70 degrees West 338 rods, thence North 20 degrees West 518 rods to stake and stones, thence North 70 degrees East 338 rods to first mentioned bounds, containing by estimation 1031 acres be the same more or less. It being the same property that was apprized by John Barker, Eben Rice, and Levi Brown, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1837, to William C. Whitney, Esq. For a more full description of said property reference to be had to the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 52, page 493.

JONATHAN A. RUSSELL, Dept. Sh'ff.

Waterford, Sept. 14, 1838. 1s 4

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners for said county of Oxford, held at Paris in said county, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D 1837, the said Commissioners assessed a tax on Township numbered Six in said county, for the repair of the Coos road, so called, which passes over a part of said township, so that the same may be made safe and convenient for travellers, to wit.—On the whole of the land in said township, estimated to be thirteen thousand and eight hundred and twenty acres of land exclusive of the land reserved for public uses, a tax of four and a half cents per acre, amounting in the whole to the sum of six hundred and twenty-one Dollars and ninety Cents—Also ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of said county of Oxford on or before the first day of November next.—And that Abiathar Austin, of Byron in said county, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road.

Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Record.

Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, } Paris, July 7, 1838. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that, unless said assessment be paid to the subscriber, Treasurer of said county, or his successor in said Office, and incidental charges, so much of said land will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder as will satisfy said assessment and incidental charges at the Court House in said Paris, on Wednesday the seventh day of November next at ten of the clock A. M.

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said County of Oxford.

3m51

Stray Horse.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber on the thirteenth inst. a dark red Mare with red mane and tail, with a white spot on her left fore leg, supposed to have been caused by the kick of a horse. She is supposed to be about 15 years old. Whoever will return said horse or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded JOHN PERRY.

Norway, Sept 15, 1838. *3w4

LAST CALL!!!

THE subscribers once more would respectfully request all persons indebted to them by note or account to make payment *immediately*, to wit, before the tenth of October next, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection, unless special arrangements are made to the contrary.

ALFRED ANDREWS.
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1838. 5

NOTICE.

ABIAL T. NOYES,

Tailor & Draper,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity, that he has removed from Portland and taken Rooms on Paris Hill, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

N. B. Garments made by him are warranted to fit. He will also pay attention to cutting and making MILITARY COATS and PANTS.

CUTTING done to order.

Paris Hill, Aug. 17, 1838. 41

NOTICE!!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any or either of two joint and several Notes of hand, given to David Pearce & Amasa Winslow, signed by Artemas Cushman, Jonathan Cushman and Foster Smith, dated November 21st, 1837, and payable, one in the month of October, and the other in the month of January next following. Amount of both $130,00, as we have received no consideration therefor and shall not pay the same.

One of the above mentioned notes we think amounted to $75,00 and the other $55,00 and one of the same on interest, after six months.

ARTEMAS CUSHMAN.
JONATHAN CUSHMAN.
FOSTER SMITH.

Turner, Sept. 3, 1838. *3w 4

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE NORWAY ENGLISH SCHOOL will be re-opened on the 27th of August, under the instruction of J. W. HOBBS. *Particular attention will be given those intending to teach.*

N. B. Lectures will be given before the School by scientific gentlemen.

Board and Tuition. Masters $1,75, Misses $1,50 per week.

REFERENCES.—David Noyes, Esq. Asa Danforth, Levi Whitman, Esq. Uriah Holt, Esq. Stephen Emery, Esq.

July 21. 1738

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, Polly B Green, on my account, as she has left me without any provocation.

JOSEPH H. JENKINS.

Kittery, Sept. 7, 1838. *3w4

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., October 1st, 1838.

Brett Sewren	Meserve Mrs. John L.
Billings Dexter	Nelson Emmons
Besree Elisha	Ramsdell Jos 2.
Dennett James	Rawson Gilman E
Emery Stephen 2.	Rawson G. B.
Gardner Sarah	Sturdevant Sam'l A.
Hill Lawson	Swett Israel
Hobart Elijah Jr	Tompkins Betsey
King Ernstus	Turner Adam
Knight Josiah J.	Wescott Clement
Knight Nathaniel	

C W MILLETT, P. M.

A Market for CASH!

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of *SCHOOL BOOKS, MEDICINES, PAPER-HANGINGS, & FANCY GOODS*, which will be sold low for *CASH*, or short approved credit.

---At Cost---

WILL be sold a good assortment of *Miscellaneous Works*—to close a consignment.

GOLD BEADS, SILVER SPOONS AND SHELL COMBS, and a general assortment of Jewelry, at bargains, for Cash.

COOKING STOVES,

Parlor, Box, and Franklin Stoves, Oven & ash moulds, Zinc, Sheet Lead, &c. &c., for sale as low as at any other establishment in this vicinity.

SINGING BOOKS.

Boston Academy's Collection, National Church Harmony, and other Musical works—constantly on hand—a new lot just received for schools. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 9, 1838. 3w

NOTICE!

THE subscriber would *once more* remind those indebted to him, whose notes or accounts have been one year standing, that they *MUST be settled*, IMMEDIATELY!!! FRANCIS BEMIS.

Oct 1, 1838. 1t7

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, or Private sale, by license of the Court of Probate, on Monday, the 29th day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M at the dwelling house of Job Packard, in said Buckfield,—a certain piece of land, lying in said Buckfield, adjoining the land of said Job and the same of which Jonathan Packard, late of said Buckfield, deceased, died seized and possessed and now the estate of his minor heirs, for whose benefit it is to be sold.

Also the said minors' interest in the Real Estate of which Michael Knight, late of Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, died seized and possessed; it being four sixths parts of one fourth part of the same.

SAM'L F. BROWN, Guardian.

Buckfield, Oct 2, 1838. 3w7

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

PEREZ ELLIS,

late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BENJAMIN ELLIS.

Hartford, Sept 19, 1838. 3w7

NOTICE!

To Stone Masons.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Committee by the town of Oxford to receive proposals for, and superintend the building of a Bridge, the abutments of which are to be of Stone, and to be erected across the Little Androscoggin near Woodward's Mills, so called, give notice that they will be in session on Tuesday the sixteenth day of October next, at 11 o clock A. M. at said Bridge, to exhibit plans and dimensions for said abutments, and to receive proposals, and to contract for the building the same. Persons wishing to contract may receive information respecting the stone of which to build said abutments &c. &c. by enquiring of J. S. Keith living near said Bridge.

SAM'L CROCKETT, }
JOHN GARDNER, Jr. } Committee
J. S. KEITH, }

Oxford, Sept. 22, 1838. 3w

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to license obtained from the Court of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Vendue on Saturday the twentieth day of October next at ten o'clock A. M., all the real Estate whereof Samuel Dunham late of Woodstock in said County died seized, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased.

Said Estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, comprising one hundred acres, with a good house two Barns, suitable and convenient out houses, and about one thousand rods of stone wall thereon. Also ten acres adjoining, formerly a part of David Andrews farm—Also a farm in the North part of Paris, now occupied by Widow Hill, containing about one hundred acres with a small house and Barn thereon. Also two Pews in the North Paris Meeting house. Said sale will be on the homestead Farm in Woodstock, and terms then be made known. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm will find it for their interest to attend. The sale will be total and clear of the incumbrance of the widows dower.

ANTEPASS DURELL.

Woodstock, Sept 11, 1838. 3w5